DAILY-WEEKLY-SUNDAY

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 Summay edition only
 ... 200
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 Weekly (Wednesday)
 ... 1.03
 .50
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By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in One Week

Entered January 27, 1903, at Richmon 1 Vaand-class matter under act of Congress or rs second-class March 3, 1879.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1910,

Out of the shadowy and shifting conto give the world a new, luminous and the idea of right and wrong varied and changing, and one nation's morality is the gross immorality of another. Something of this same condition survives to this day, but not in the Christian church. The church is the repository and guardian of an unchanging doctrine, which it means to stamp upon the world, and any man can measure himself by it as well to-day as 1,900 years ago, and learn if he is doing well

morality. They have asked themselves ality. To keep out of the penitentiary where it came from and what it was they have divided into two schools, from within, never without; and the One school holds that morality is needs of society to improve the social men. And though you wrote laws order, a kind of trick of nature's to make and keep men good beyond what any laws could do. The other school holds that morality is of supernatural or divine origin; that it is man's acknowledgment of his higher destiny and his homage to his Creator. The Christian church is founded on this latter It finds morality to be a fixed, parate and permanent thing, and not simply an artificial social check. Acts or wrong not only in rela-

no higher work than in that of naking other men more moral. their race into a higher type, fit and present childlike faith in laws found working beside it another great negative side of the question, while to This agency was Law and Punishment, which operated on men's fears, not time. their hopes; which held out penalties. but no rewards, and which touched only such men, to put it very roughly, as the church, or morality through religion, failed to get or hold. And so to us to the present day; and nobody ing for the glories that eye hath not;

seen nor ear heard. The visitor from Mars, whom we all like to call in now and then, might naturally expect from such a situation as this that the work of the lesser agency would diminish as the greater agency that as the church worked on from upon it a law whose chief virtue, apgeneration to generation, Law and parently, is its brevity? church's work for morality; perhaps laws. It does away with the compe at any rate Law and Punishment are around loans; and it has no provision still with us, working away as hard as tor reserve. ever, perhaps even harder. The courts - As each of these reasons is examined

nor does the electric chair grow rusty.

fore expect to find the church sorrowed ever and ever harder to keep men out \$40,000,000 of the people's money. vidual yearning to be good. But the tory and the experience of other States visitor would not always find that this are worth nothing at all. was so; and he would, to his lasting The loan and reserve features of th surprise, discover the church giving Williams bill are even worse, not to the eternal task of making men when they were immoral.

compass which was to steer us true, and so wandered from the course pause and look at this humming inceptions of morals which came down dustry of penal law-making and the with man from the ages before his- tremendous agencies of punishment tory, the Christian church was born that go hand in hand with it, may well make us think so. We must be permanent code. There was no such struck with the pity of sceing all this code in the beginning. The cave-man's mighty energy going to the negative morals were rudimentary or non-exist- and non-profitable side of man's ent. Down through the ages we find morality account. It is not only that the same vast energies could accomplish so much genuine good if re leased to work on the other side, but that in themselves they are accomplishing, and can accomplish, nothing positive, and hence represent only so much moral waste. Morality, so the Christian church he-

lieves, is a positive and individual force, designed to raise men to fitness for a higher life, and in this sense the law is utterly powerless to aid. To avoid breaking the law is not themselves in this thing that we call morality, as the church views moreth, so is he. Morality must come man who desires to sin, but withholds from fear of the law, is not a moral upon the books till the end of the world, and though a man kept every one of them to the letter, you have not made a moral man of him, So all this tremendous agency of Law and Punishment hardly touches the one great problem always confronting the moral leaders of our race, which is simply how to make men better, not in the letter, but in the spirit,

Law and Punishment can, and do, help to give the name and form of morality, and if moral leaders are satisfied with that, they may cry their other-worldly reasons, and the all's well. But if they insist on the e of morals is the inner voice which thing itself, as the church must do, and set little store by the name and form, as Christ set little store, they must go to the only place where this thing can be found and watered, which is the human soul.

We confidently look forward to a we know that this small planet in the day when all these things shall be finite void was given to men that they more clearly recognized than perhaps night grow, and evolve themselves and they are now; when we shall lose our to go higher still. And so every moral agents; when we shall clean out wrong-doer, every erring brother who our social rottennesses at the fount has more than his share of the old instead of vainly laboring to boil then him, or who never had a in the stream; when we shall see conchance, not only imperils his own salvation, but by so much mars, scotches the one purpose of our being here a d, it may be, delays the whole spien. ail is the moral evolution of the race This generation is in honor through the individual man, and that start the next generation whatever has nothing to do with this nearer the far goal than it itself start- deesn't matter; and when by healthier Thus the workers for morals are bodies and sounder physical life, by leaders of our race, and so the the elimination of disease (whose same agency that gave the world its subtle kinship with immorality is alnew and startling code of morals, the ready becoming clear), by more rigid Christian church, fell at once to work marriage laws and the extilipation of to breathe that code, into the souls of the unfit, by expanding enlightenment mankind of all nations and peoples, in the home, and far the best of all, And from the beginning the church by the cultivation of the individual conscience and a developing sense of and far older agency to promote mor- moral responsibility in every man of everlasting design. Until the visions of that day shine steadily bethe church belonged the far greater fore us, the race cannot be said to task of working on the positive side. be pushing fast forward upon its brave adventuse, but is rather only marking

THE WILLIAMS BANK BILL.

One bill is rejected because it is exhaustive, is tedious to examine and these two agencies, working together, requires careful thought in relation to but from opposite points of view, one the existing law. Another is recomtrying to make the individual moral, mended because it is concise and easily understood. Such, at least, is the anwhen he was immoral, have come down nounced reason for the surprising ac tion of the Joint Committee on Insur who compares the two can doubt for since and Banking in rejecting the ada moment which of them has had the mirable banking bill introduced by the nobler work to do, or the more signifi- State Bankers' Association and in apcant, or the one which alone is build- proving the much less desirable bill submitted by Mr. Williams. Is there any reason for such a novel procedure? Surely a bill is not bad because it is long, or good because it is short. Is the banking business of Virginia of such slight importance that the Assembly cannot give it the comprehensive carried its light farther and farther; laws it needs, but instead bestows

Punishment would find that they had The weakness of Mr. Williams's bill less and less to do. But the Martian, is evident. In three essential respects on looking about him, would discover and in a half-score minor items it is evidences that this was true. Cer. disappointing to all who had looked to tainly, things are infinitely better the Assembly for a genuine and thorthey would be without the ough-going reform of our banking there has not yet been time for them tent supervising head, so carnestly deto be much better than they are, but sired; it throws no proper safeguard

are cluttered with moral derelicts, in detail, each will be found sufficient whom the church, or morality through in itself to warrant the defeat of the religion, failed to reach and hold; the measure. Take the single feature of penitentiaries are as full as ever; no bank inspection. This was one of the dust gathers on the hangman's noose, most admirable features in the original bill. It placed technical work in the less stream from every capital in the thority and responsibility. He was world, laws piling on laws forever and called upon to supervise personally the ever, more and more felonies "cre- inspection of banks, to close those new crimes overrunning new that were insolvent, to encourage

The Cimes Collapsich | men good by writings in a statute-book. And the Martian would thereand staggered by this ever tramping poration Commission, with authority host of men filing by in tragic proces- to employ experts to examine each sion to punishment for their sins, dou- State bank once a year. In other bling and redoubling its energies in words, the members of the commission, its own consecrated field, pouring its in hours that are already well occuwhole soul into cleansing this foun- pied, are to direct accountants in the tain of immorality at its head, striving supervision of 240 banks, controlling of the clutches of Law and Punishment this be sufficient supervision? If it by filling their hearts with the indi- is, the lessons taught by economic his-

> part of its energies and its means and men who framed the bankers' bill took its enormous power over men's minds, note of the fact that many banks tailed because the directors unwisely noral, but to the far more insignificant loaned too much money to one man or task of making laws to punish men because they often kept too little cash on hand. Hence they strictly limited the possible loans of every bank and fixed a standard reserve for Mr. Williams's bill does neither. It gives to the bank directors the power to loan what they will of their rity they please, to whomsoever they may approve. The same directors can kept in the bank vaults to meet emergencies beyond the normal daily bush dians of depositors' funds, without the ssential safeguards of the law,

> > We trust that this bill will not be approved. If it should receive the hard blow to the best interests of tho State banks. Many of the latter have gangered unless legal relief is provided. If that relief is not forthcoming, these banks, and scores of others which are now perfectly solvent and able to meet all demands, Will inevitably suffer from a lack of public confidence in their security and

THE NEW STANDARD IN NEWS-PAPER ETHICS.

February 5, 1910. A. A. Yoder, Richmond, Va.:

Mr. A. A. Yoder, Richmond, Va.:
Dear Sir.—I notice this morning
from the Virginian that you will enter
suit against The Times-Dispatch, and
I am very glad indeed to hear ft.
I happened to hear your examination
regarding the erasing the name of
Manning, and the judge promptly ruled
the question out I remember very disthe question out I remember very dis-tinctly, and I trust you will be able to show them up in the proper light if there is any way to do it, and also sincerely trust that you will be able to make them pay damages.

I herewith inclose you check for \$25, which I subscribed some time of the pay damages.

ago to your great pleasure to do so. With best wishes, I am,

Yours truly. R. S. BARBOUR.

R. S. Barbour is vice-president, director, incorporator and one of the chief owners, if not the chief owner, of the Richmond Virginian. Mr. Barbour's paper has engaged to introduce a new standard of newspaper ethics in Richmond. There can be no question that it is doing so.

"THE ROYAL LAW." (Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)

Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."-Mark xil. 31,

"Fulfil the royal law, thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." When one of the scribes asked the Master, "Which is the first commandment of all?" He answered and said unto him, "The first of all the commandments is, Hear, O Israel, the Lord our God is one Lord, and thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy This was a full and direct answer to the question, and as such ought to have been perfectly satisfacfirst have to have it out with the Har-tory to the scribe. Perhaps it was, But our Lord was not content to let the matter rest there. And though unasked. He further expounded the law unasked. He further expounded the law by adding, "And the second is like, namely, this, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. There is none other commandment greater than other commandment greater than these.

When our Lord with such emphasis added this second commandment, He made it part and parcel of the first. He so joined the two that we ought not (even in thought) to put them asunder.

Let us consider some of the ways in which this love to our neighbor may find exercise and expression.

Who can tell how much Christ did price. for poor suffering humanity when He spoke that illuminating parable of the Good Samaritan? If, like the lawyer, you ask, "Who is my neighbor?" read this parable with a large application, and you have your answer! Your neighbor? Why, the man whose life so touches yours that you are able in

any wise to help him. Though a man be a perfect stranger to you, yet if he be attacked by robbers you promptly run to his relief. That is well. But personal violence is not the only thing which calls for our sympathy and aid. Suppose a man has been attacked, thrown down, and injured by any adverse influence or powerby gambling, by liquor, or by any form of wickedness; suppose he has been cast into distress by poverty or sickness, or misfortune; suppose he is suffering from injustice or wrong; suppose he is in need, not only of muterial help, but of sympathy and kindness. Then that man is your neighhor. Only jet your life so touch his that you (apart from all considerations of kith or kin) can in any wise help him-he is your neighbor. His need

You have Christ's own command that you must look after and care for such a one. He teaches us berimes, in the futile hope of making those that were honest but weak. No this by the example of the Good Sa-

and your opportunity make him so.

maritan, and adds, "Go, thou, and do

the exercise of this benevolence and Human need not only appeals to the kindhearted for relief, but It actually creates a lien on our abiltty. Paul says, "We then, that are strong, ought to hear the infirmities of the weak"; so that every man is really a debtor to use his superior power and resources in uncompensated services for others. Thus we reach the Christian principle and law of stewardship-for life is a stewardship, not an ownership. There is a vast difference between the two.

Thus men hold property of all kinds, and opportunities of usefulness and means of influence, not for their own selfish ends, but for the best interests and use of their brother and for the

law or not, do you think it is loving your neighbor as yourself?

with the craze for cheap shopping and making sharp bargains, with all their to be smart and shrewd; but, in dealing with one who stands to you in the relation of your brother, is it a great more than your money is worth?

How does this "royal law" apply to the usual practice of investment of money? The individual responsibility is frequently lost sight of in the greedy hunt for large dividends. Christian's are often shockingly reckless and deceived about these matters. We say we are not traders nor direccern of ours. But there is no such thing as evading personal responsebility. God will settle accounts with Not only in a clearer knowledge of

our duty, not only in political and social integrity, lies our great need; but for us to be brought, every one of is, more and more under the constraining power of the love of Christ. Let the grace of Christ be the law of Christian conduct; let the grace of Christ be the law of Christian gener-

osity; let the grace of Christ be the law of personal service. Think not only of the precept, but of the Master who gave the precent and showed us how to apply it, Christian morals have their root

and principle in Christ Himself. There is nothing so contagious as a great example; therefore set Christ continually before you and follow in His steps, "Go, thou, and do likewise."

But of course the Gaynor boom would

serves?

Is Attorney-General Wickersham through using his grand old word "megalomania"? If so, we may desire to borrow it awhile for Commander R.

The Honorable the Secretary of State is receiving attacks in his diplomacy, and we seem to hear low titters arising from the direction of Ex-Minister Crane.

And first, I would state, it shows itself in benevolence and charity; such as was illustrated and enforced by the whole life and teaching of Christ.

Who can tell how much Christ did

Wisdom flashes as a light, In the striness of the night, Like an echo in dense wood, To relieve the solitude.

Through the darkness of despair, As a sunbeam cleaves the air, Thus the cheerful thought will spring Out of space with mystic wins.

It is wafted in a trice As a shout glides over ice, And departs with slient haste On its way through starry waste. Wisdom is the spirits' voice!

In odd moments doth rejoice With the heart, then speed away, To return some other day. Coming, going, all the while, Through a strange, majestic aigle, Pause here and there to write A brief message of delight.

Wisdom is the mighty force Shaping life's exalted course! It is vigor to the soil— Fain would gain a lofty goal.

Oft mistaken, or unknown.
In its passage freet and lone,
Many blindly let it pass,
To bewall with grief, alas.
When the knowledge comes too lateknowledge comes too late-ils a blighted fate. GEORGE SANDS JOHNSON.

A

heritan, and adds, "Go, thou, and do kewise." And how many calls there are for PRESIDENT TAFT'S FAME AS WALTZER

All Europe Interested in the Dancing Accomplishments of Chief Executive.

MANY ROYALTIES DANCE

But for the Most Part They Prefer the Dignified Square Dances. -

solfish ends, but for the best interests and use of their brother and for the advancement of the kingdom. For "no man liveth to himself."

And this is enforced by the highest authority and example; for it is written. "Christ pleased not Himself."

When the love of Ged to man was manifested under human limitation, it appeared in a life of utter love and self-sacrifice. What then can we conclude but that charity expressed and developed in loving service is the highest and noblest type. The ideal charity is found in Him who "came not to be ministered unto, but to ministered unto, but to ministered in the interest in good will with which he is regarded as a stateman whose judicial training has never succeeded in impairing his unaffected geniality and singularly happy and sunny disposition. Both Mrs. Pearce Horne, who was his partner at the Southern ball, and Missald, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, My brethren, ye have done it unto Me."

Love and service to our neighbor is then one of the essential features of Christian life, by which a man's character will be finally appraised.

How does this "royal law" comport with winning money by gambling, whether at the stock exchange, the race-course, or in any other way, however respectable it may appear?

Whether it is within the limit of the law or not, do you think it is loving your neighbor as yourself?

of waltzing, and despite his embonpoint, danced extremely well. King Albert, like the young rulers of Spain and Portugal, waltzees, But most of the other rulers content themselves with square dances, and Emperor Francis Joseph has long since given up dancling altogether, while the Czar, King Victor Emmanuel and the Kaiser very seldom take part in the quadrille d'honneur, and never at their own courts. Dancing Diplomats.

take part in the quadrille d'honneur, and never at their own courts.

Dancing Diplomats.

On the other hand, the now widowed Empress of Russia, until the death of her husband in 1894, was a tireless dancer, and so fond of waltzing that during her husband's reign foreign governments were apt to attach importance to the terpsichorean skill of their representatives at the court of St. Petersburg in considering their qualifications for office. Thus, the great good will enjoyed by the French General de Boisdeffre at St. Petersburg throughout the reign of Alexander III.

—a good will which contributed in no small degree to the development and strengthening of the Franco-Russian alliance—was due to the fact that he was the favorite partner of Empress Marie at all the court bails, and a perfect dancer. Indeed, his waltzing won for him an intimacy with the imperial family and a consequent prestige and popularity in the great world and in official circles at St. Petersburg which he would not otherwise have enjoyed. Since her widowhood the Czarina has given up dancing.

The German Empress is on record as having waltzed several times at a dance given by the Crown Prince and Crown Princess at their home at Potsdam last year, with her sons as partners. But this was something quite out of the ordinary, and she nover waltzes at state bails, either at Berlin or abroad.

Queen Marle Amelie of Portugal and her mother-in-iaw, Queen Pla, were

waltzes at state balls, either at Berlin or abroad,
Queen Marie Amelie of Portugal and her mother-in-law, Queen Pla, were formerly fond of waltzing, but have given it up since losing their husbands. And the same may be said of Queen Marguerlie of Italy, who was quite as indefatigable a waltzer as the Dowager Empress of Russia.

The Queen, however, who has been more devoted to waitzing than any other occupant of a European throne, and who is still as fond of it as ever, is Queen Charlotte of Wurtemberg, who still, at the age of forty-six, retains much of the remarkable beauty of her youth, and who immediately on the accession of her husband to the throne, twenty years ago, induced him to remove the ban which had been placed upon waltzing at the court balls at Stuttgart by her predecessor, Queen Olga.

The late Queen Victoria was very fond of dancing during the days of her married life, and often danced as a widow, though not at any state balls, but only at the tenants' and servants' balls, which she was wont to y as a widow, though not at any state balls, but only at the tenants' and servants' balls, which she was wont to give each year at Balmoral Castle during her stay in the Highlands. On many occasions her "gillle," or personal attendant, the late John Brown was her partner, and it was with minice and the stay in the Highlands. On the stay in the late of the household saw their august sovereign spin about in the most lively fashion to the tune of a regular Scotch reel. Indeed, so often did the Queen thus amuse herself that she aroused the ill-natured comment of the southern portion of her dominions, to the effect that if she was so fond of dancing she would do far better to select members of the old nobility as partners, in dignified square dances, than to dance jigs with her Scotch menlas. In Europe there are all sorts of rules of etiquetic in connection with the dancing of personages of sovereign as well as of imperial and of royal rank, which in matters of milnor detail differ in various countries, but which are, on the whole, pretty much the same everywhere. Thus, the royal ladies, instead of waiting to be invited to dance, select their own partner and cause him to be notified of the honor thus bestowed upon him by their gentlemen in waiting or by one of the chamberlains. An intimation of this kind is equivalent to a command, and he must sacrifice thereto every other engage happens to be of the sterner sex.

Cannet Refuse Honor.

Cannot Refuse Honor.

royal personage happens to be of the sterner sex.

Cannot Refuse Henor.

If he requests a dance from a lady, she has to leave her other partners in the lurch. At some other day.

The period of the room where the royalties are danching its pod of only the moment royalty dances ordinary mortals are compelled to stop and to be great universities and on the floor by chamberlains as while in other courts the guests, while in other courts the guests while in courts the guests while in other courts the guests while in oth

A Powerful Bank

The large capital and surplus of this company make it one of the most powerful financial institutions in the South. Firms, corporations and individuals controlling large under-takings will appreciate the advantages of business affiliation

with a banking institution of such magnitude. The Merchants National Bank
Eleventh and Main Streets.

SAFEST FOR SAVINGS.

ing partners on each circuit of the huge apartment, the Emperor, the King or the prince, as the case may be, leading the tady by the hand. The procession is headed by the principal dignitaries of the court and by the twelve ministers of state, who walk two and two, those highest in rank coming last. Each minister bears in his hand a lighted torch of white performed wax, whence the name "Fackel-fundamental company.)

tanz." The late Prince Bismarck, as Chancellor, was the only Prussian minister of state who remains on record as having persistently refused, usually on the score of indisposition of one kind and other, to act as torch-bearer to the order of the constant of the cons

Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

man.

2. It is far better to wait for the usher, especially as the man would have to wait at the seat and stand aside while the woman entered if he preceded her.

3. If possible the man should pass up the aisle by the side of the woman. Where there is a crowd he should

Theafre Efiguette.

1. At the theatre, does a man, after handing the tlekets to the usher, precede the lady down the alsie to the seats?

2. If the man knowg where the seats are and an usher is busy, is it proper for him to precede the lady and lead the way to the seats?

3. In leaving the theatre, does the man precede the lady up the alsie?

W. E. B.

1. The woman should precede the man where the steamer Central America and where the steamer Central America and where the steamer Central America are seatery with the steamer Central America and where the seater central America and where the steamer central America and where the seater central America and whe The Central America,

1. Will you please tell me when and where the steamer Central America was destroyed?

2. How the steamer Glencove was destroyed at Richmond in 1861-63?

3. The author of the book "Georga Balcomb?"

J. We have no record of this when

Balcomb?"

G. R. W.

I We have no record of this ship.

This can only be determined by a search of the "Official Records of the Union and Confederato Navios." We would suggest that you write to the Hon, H. R. McIlwaine, State Librarian, Richmond, Va., for details.

M. B. Tucker.

Voice of the People. Wants More Liberal Pensions for

Wents More Liberal Pensions for
Tenchers.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—As the "retired teachers' pension law" is before the Legislature for amendment, perhaps a few lines on this subject would be opportune at this time. Nearly all classes agree that some permanent pension provision should be made for public school teachers in cases of long service, incapacity. It health or the infirmities of old age. The teachers, who wear away their lives and ruin their health by hard study, hard work and close confinement in the carbonic acid gas laden atmosphere of a crowded schoolroom in order to build up the State by making good, intelligent citizens of its people, certainly deserve a pension as

In ment in the carboulo acid gas laden atmosphere of a crowded schoolroom in ordered intelligent citizens of its propose certainty deserve a pension as propose certainty deserve a pension as propose certainty deserve a pension as the soldiers, whose services are of only occasional utility in these pension as a reflection upon the soldier. All honor to him! Let him have continuous peace conferences. This is not meant as a reflection upon the soldier. All honor to him! Let him have him spension, too.

Owing to the short school terms and the meagra salaries paid to teachers in the past, but few, if are of them, have been able to have a competency for the emergencies to fill health or old age. Hence some tangile means should be pension the faithful services and this provision should be made to pension the hard the provision should be made to pension the hard the provision should be made to pension the hard to the pension the hard to the pension the have rendered signal service to the State in the noble, self-sacrificing provision should be pension to the state in the noble, self-sacrificing provision should be pension to the same footing in this "pension" to the same footing in this "pension" to the enactment of the "retired teach ers' pension law." Some of these transitions with the results from their work in the schoolroom prior to the enactment of the "retired teach ers' pension law." Some of these gray, heads can show better results from their work in the schoolroom tion the state in the schoolroom tion to the cannot for a large and the same footing in this "pension" the school provision of the state in the schools of "ours in the school provision is made for apply vants deserve recognition in this "pension" the school provision is made for apply vants deserve recognition in this "pension" the school provision of the school provision of the school provision for the cannot pension the prescribed assessment on teachers' salaries. A portion of it is appropriated by the prescribed assessment on teachers' salaries.

"fund" is derived from the 1 per centum assessment on teachers' salaries. A portion of it is appropriated by the State, and provision is made for applying legacles, bequests, et cetera, to the "pension fund," hence all who have taught the requisite number of years, at any time in the past, should be treated exactly alike.

By eliminating the ebjectionable phrase, "at the time," in the sixth section and substituting "the last year he or she taught" in its stead, by raising the minimum are limit for those who retire voluntarily, after an ageregate service of twenty-five years, to fifty-seven years, and requiring all beneficiaries to account for the 1 per cent. assessment when they are placed upon the "retired list," and by making the maximum ouarterly pension. which may be paid to any one person not over \$75 or \$100, this present "pension law" would be a very good one. The law thus amended would greatly reduce the number of applicants, and perhaps make the available funds equal to the task imposed upon them. The 1 per cent. assessment on salaries is a very small matter. The teacher who would object to paying so small a sum for such a righteous cause is not made of the right kind of stuff to become a trainer of the young. Furthermore, as good, intelligent citizenship is the chief bulwark of the State, and the Commonwealth is the greatest beneficiary of the teachers' sasessment by making a liberal appropriation to the "pension fund" will encourage canable persons to make a life profession of teaching, instead of making it a stepping stone to something higher, and it will result in lasting good to the State.

The "ublic school system was deviced for the deucation of the poorer masses and not for the special benefit of the right classes. Smaller appropriations to the great universities and colleges, which are endowed and self-supporting, and where, mainly, the opulent professional classes are trained and more liberal allowances to the common schools, where the children of the masses are coached in the rudi-

State's money for the education of the children appropriated annually to in-crease this amount, so as to be suff-cient to provide for the pension appli-cations that are rushing to the de-

cient to provide for the pension applications that are rushing to the department.

About \$9 per cent. of the teachers
in the State work for five years to pay
pensions to less than 20 per cent. who
remain in the work. A premium is
put upon age of teachers, and they are
encouraged to continue at least until
they can draw a pension, while young,
active, thoroughly trained, highly educated teachers, who are giving the best
five years of their life to educational
work, are made to suffer, and actually
discouraged from entering the profession.

They say, and I do not knew who
"they" represent, that this law will
help to get rid of old teachers who
are not modern in methods, etc.; yet,
as a matter of fact, these teachers
are making the plea of a pension in the
eaching. School beards will allow
them to return to teach one, two, three
or four years to get on the pension
roll and the children are not considered. These teachers must be allowed
to draw the moncy being paid in by
the young teachers.

The system is all wrong! No one
forced any of these teachers to teach
school, and the State is not under
obligations to them in any way, shape
or form.

We urge the Legislature to appro-

Major Hemphili's Move Will Not Take
Him From Land He Loves.
Major J. C. Hemphili is to soon resign as editor of the Charleston News and Courier to accept a similar position with the Richmond Times-Dispatch. The announcement comes as a surprise because the Charleston News and Courier and Major Hemphili have been synonymous for many years past, and his leaving that paper will be a distinct loss to it, to the city and community, and to the State in which he has so long, so ably and so faithfully labored.

Major Hemphili is one of the big editors of the country, and he is recognized as such by the people and the press. And he is not only a big editor, but he is one of the best known and most highly esteemed citizens of the South. He is a gentleman of the old school, an old-time Southern gentleman, with every heartheat for the

but he is one of the best hands most highly esteemed citizens of the South. He is a gentleman of the old school, an old-time Southern gentleman, with every heartbeat for the South and her traditions and sentiments, and every effort for her betterment. He has been a great power for good to the South, and has contributed largely to the advancement and upbuilding of this section. His conservatism and carefularess have served to distinguish him from many of the writers of the time. He is never wild or erratic; errors he may make, but only such as the most careful are liable to make occasionally. He is intensely Southern in his sentiments; he believes in the South, there is no spoton earth that is as dear to him as Dixie, with its sunny skies and its baimy atmosphere; where the mecking-bird and the thrush carol their sweetsongs, and where the magnoita and the honeysuckte unfold their lovely, sweetscented blossons to the balmy breezes, in an atmosphere where the chivarry of men and the beauty of women have always been leading characteristics of the people, Major Hemphill has labored, And it has been a labor of love as well as one of duty, for amid such scenes and surroundings it has been his greatest pleasure to discharge the duties and obligations that have fallon upon him, because he had the opportunity to contribute to the vum total of the happiness and well being of his friends and neighbors.

Charleston's and Scuth Carelina's loss will be great when Major Hemphill leaves them, and Richmond will again all that is lost by them. There are two features in Major Hemphill's removal from Charleston that rob it, to some extent, of regret—he will not keel to some extent, of regret—he will not keel to some catent, of regret—he will not people of the fourth extended toward the upbuilding and progress of that land which he so much loves, and which loves bim.—Columbus Enquirer-Sun.

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